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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 GREYSTONE NEVADA, LLC et al., )

9 Plaintiffs, )

10 vs. )

2:11-cv-01424-RCJ-CWH

11 ANTHEM HIGHLANDS COMMUNITY )  
12 ASSOCIATION, )

**ORDER**

13 Defendant. )  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ )

15 These consolidated removed class actions arise out of the installation in new homes of  
16 allegedly defective high-zinc-content brass (“yellow brass”) plumbing fittings.<sup>1</sup> Pending before  
17 the Court are three motions for reconsideration, two motions to dismiss Defendant’s respective  
18 Counterclaims in the consolidated cases, and two motions to stay. For the reasons given herein,  
19 the Court denies the motions to reconsider, grants the motions to dismiss in part, with leave to  
20 amend in part, and denies the motions to stay, without prejudice.

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23 <sup>1</sup>The cases are factually related to the *Slaughter v. Uponor* case, which has been reversed  
24 and remanded, and which is once again pending. The Court has not consolidated the present  
25 cases with the *Slaughter* case, and the Court of Appeals’ ruling in *Slaughter* does not affect the  
present cases, which concern arbitration requirements, as opposed to class action certification  
and the interplay between Rule 23 and the construction-defect notice procedures under state law.

1 **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

2 On or about June 30, 2011, Defendant Anthem Highlands Community Association  
3 (“Anthem Highlands”) forwarded to Plaintiffs Greystone Nevada, LLC (“Greystone”) and U.S.  
4 Home Corp. (“U.S. Home”) notices of construction defects (the “Notices”) pursuant to Nevada  
5 Revised Statutes (“NRS”) section 116.3102(d) [sic]. (*See* Compl. ¶ 7, Sept. 2, 2011, ECF No. 1).

6 The Notices stated that Anthem Highlands, in its statutory representative capacity,  
7 thereby made the claims against Plaintiffs for construction defects in Anthem Highlands’  
8 members’ homes based upon the installation of plumbing systems with defective yellow brass  
9 components. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8–9). Each of the individual homeowners in Anthem Highlands (the  
10 “Homeowners”) had previously entered into arbitration agreements with Plaintiffs, agreeing to  
11 arbitrate potential disputes, and these agreements are alleged to be covenants running with the  
12 land enforceable against any present owners. (*See id.* ¶ 11).

13 Plaintiffs sued Anthem Highlands in this Court on five nominal causes of action: (1)–(3)  
14 declaratory judgment (impliedly under 28 U.S.C. § 2201); (4) injunctive relief (impliedly under  
15 § 2202); and (5) compulsion of arbitration under 9 U.S.C. § 4.<sup>2</sup> Defendants moved to dismiss for  
16 lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim, and Plaintiffs moved to compel  
17 arbitration, i.e., for offensive summary judgment on the fifth cause of action. The Court denied  
18 the motions to dismiss, finding that there was diversity jurisdiction supporting the claims,  
19 because Defendants had statutory authority to sue on behalf of the individual homeowners,  
20 making it a real party in interest under the rules and whose claim was the aggregate of the claims  
21 of the individual parties it represented. The Court also found that Plaintiffs had sufficiently  
22 stated a claim. The Court granted the motion to compel arbitration in part, ruling that arbitration  
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24 <sup>2</sup>In the ‘1422 Case, Greystone sued Defendant Fiesta Park Homeowners’ Association  
25 (“Fiesta Park”) upon similar facts, using a substantially identical complaint. The actions have  
been consolidated, with the ‘1424 Case as the lead case.

1 was required as to any homeowner who had individually signed the arbitration agreement, but  
 2 that the arbitration agreement was not a real covenant enforceable against a subsequent  
 3 purchaser.<sup>3</sup> The Court left it to the arbitrator(s) whether homeowners could consolidate their  
 4 arbitration hearings under the arbitration agreement. The Court refused to dismiss the claims for  
 5 declaratory and injunctive relief based upon lack of jurisdiction. Finally, the Court solicited a  
 6 proposed consolidated judgment compelling arbitration. Plaintiffs submitted a proposed  
 7 judgment, which the Court signed. The Judgment requires arbitration by all homeowners  
 8 identified in Exhibit A thereto, which lists 271 homeowners (counting tenants-in-common as a  
 9 single party). The operative part of the judgment reads:

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that in  
 11 accordance with the Court's February 24, 2012 Order, judgment is hereby entered  
 12 in these consolidated actions against the Homeowners compelling them to arbitrate  
 13 any and all claims they have related to alleged "yellow brass" plumbing components  
 14 and systems within their respective Properties, including any and all claims related  
 to the January 27, 2011 and June 30, 2011, NRS 40.600, *et seq.* Notices of Defects  
 forwarded to Plaintiffs by Defendants on behalf of the Homeowners. The  
 arbitrations must proceed pursuant to the terms of the Arbitration Agreements.

15 The Court shall retain jurisdiction in these actions over the homeowners  
 16 listed in Exhibit "A" for the purposes set forth within sections 9 through 16 of the  
 Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. § 9, *et seq.*).

17 (J. 2:3–12, Mar. 14, 2012, ECF No. 31). The parties have filed several motions to reconsider, to  
 18 dismiss, and to stay the case.

## 19 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

### 20 **A. Reconsideration**

21 "A motion to alter or amend a judgment must be filed no later than 28 days after the entry  
 22 of the judgment." Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e). Defendants filed the present motions for reconsideration  
 23 within twenty-eight days of the relevant judgment. The motion is therefore timely under Rule

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24 <sup>3</sup>At oral argument, Plaintiffs retracted their argument that the agreements were real  
 25 covenants and agreed to pursue arbitration only against those homeowners who had signed the  
 agreements.

1 59(e).

2 **B. Dismissal**

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the  
4 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” in order to “give the defendant fair notice of  
5 what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47  
6 (1957). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) mandates that a court dismiss a cause of action  
7 that fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. A motion to dismiss under Rule  
8 12(b)(6) tests the complaint’s sufficiency. *See N. Star Int’l v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n*, 720  
9 F.2d 578, 581 (9th Cir. 1983). When considering a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) for  
10 failure to state a claim, dismissal is appropriate only when the complaint does not give the  
11 defendant fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds on which it rests. *See Bell*  
12 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In considering whether the complaint is  
13 sufficient to state a claim, the court will take all material allegations as true and construe them in  
14 the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See NL Indus., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 792 F.2d 896, 898 (9th  
15 Cir. 1986). The court, however, is not required to accept as true allegations that are merely  
16 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences. *See Sprewell v. Golden*  
17 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). A formulaic recitation of a cause of action  
18 with conclusory allegations is not sufficient; a plaintiff must plead facts showing that a violation  
19 is plausible, not just possible. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677–80 (2009) (citing *Twombly*,  
20 550 U.S. at 555).

21 “Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling  
22 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. However, material which is properly submitted as part of the  
23 complaint may be considered on a motion to dismiss.” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner*  
24 *& Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990) (citation omitted). Similarly, “documents  
25 whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which

are not physically attached to the pleading, may be considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss” without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment. *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). Moreover, under Federal Rule of Evidence 201, a court may take judicial notice of “matters of public record.” *Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distribs., Inc.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986). Otherwise, if the district court considers materials outside of the pleadings, the motion to dismiss is converted into a motion for summary judgment. *See Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley Transp. Agency*, 261 F.3d 912, 925 (9th Cir. 2001).

### III. ANALYSIS

#### A. Motions to Reconsider

##### 1. Motion No. 32

Anthem Highlands asks the Court to modify its order and judgment *nunc pro tunc* to remove any reference to a “judgment.” Movant argues that under the FAA, a court may only enter an “order” compelling arbitration and a “judgment” enforcing an arbitration award. Because the Court has thus far only done the former, movants asks the Court to amend its order and judgment to remove any reference to a “judgment.”

The Court denies the motion. The Court has properly entered judgment on the fifth cause of action to compel arbitration. Whether called an “order” or a “judgment,” the entry was clearly within the Court’s power, and Anthem Highlands does not (and cannot) claim any prejudice arising from the difference in terminology. Because the order compelling arbitration finally adjudicated the fifth cause of action to compel arbitration, the entry was properly labeled as a “judgment,” notwithstanding the terminology Congress chose to use in the FAA when discussing the procedures for compelling arbitration versus enforcing arbitration awards. No one proficient in the English language will possibly be led to believe that the Court has purported in the previous judgment to enforce any existing arbitration award.

**2. Motion No. 44**

Plaintiffs ask the Court to amend the judgment to note that there is no just reason to delay an appeal, i.e., to certify the judgment for immediate appeal under Rule 54(b). The Court grants the motion. The order compelling arbitration totally adjudicates the present consolidated cases as to those homeowners who personally signed arbitration agreements. There is no just reason to delay review. An appeal will not be mooted by subsequent developments. The remaining claims are for declarations and injunctions related to the compliance of the remaining homeowners with the Chapter 40 notice, inspection, and opportunity-to-repair requirements. No rulings in that area will affect the arbitrability of the construction defect claims, as the FAA plainly preempts Nevada's Chapter 40 process.

**3. Motion No. 45**

Both Defendants, in addition to rehashing the arguments made in Motion No. 32, challenge the inclusion of at least seven homeowners (William Cervantes, Jason Rosenberg et al., Eduardo Cruz, Jerome Javate et al., Avelina Villosillo, Rachelle Daroy-Lopez, and the Mark and George Gummerson Trust (the "Trust")) in Exhibit A to the judgment compelling arbitration. Defendants attach evidence purportedly indicating that these homeowners are in fact subsequent purchasers. The evidence consists of print-offs of assessor records indicating that before the current owners purchased their respective properties, the properties were owned by multiple successive corporations or LLCs. But Defendants do not affirmatively allege that these homeowners have never signed arbitration agreements, which is the dispositive question. It is possible that subsequent purchasers signed arbitration agreements with one of Plaintiffs. As Plaintiffs show in their response, the seven purchasers at issue all signed arbitration agreements with Greystone when they bought the properties directly from Greystone. Also, "subsequent" in the present context means subsequent to the sale from Greystone. If Greystone acquired the development from another company before the units were sold to residents, which appears to be

1 the case, the fact that a residential purchaser purchased his unit “subsequent” to Greystone’s  
2 purchase from another company is irrelevant if Greystone had that residential purchaser sign an  
3 arbitration agreement. Ultimately, Defendants ask the Court to compel Plaintiffs to produce the  
4 alleged 271 arbitration agreements for examination by counsel.

5 Plaintiffs respond that Defendants had an opportunity to review the arbitration  
6 agreements but refused to do so. This claim is supported by an authenticated letter between  
7 counsel. (*See* Letter, Oct. 28, 2011, ECF No. 56, Ex. B to Ex. 1). Plaintiffs also attach, as  
8 Exhibits A–G to Exhibit 2 to Document No. 56, authenticated copies of arbitration agreements  
9 signed by the seven parties Defendants claim are “subsequent purchasers.” (*See* Purchase and  
10 Sale Agreements, ECF No. 56, Exs. A–G to Ex. 2). These documents are sales contracts  
11 between Greystone and the respective homeowners, indicating that these seven homeowners are  
12 not in fact “subsequent purchasers,” as claimed by Defendants. Paragraph 16.1 of the contract  
13 signed by Cervantes requires the arbitration of all disputes related to the property. (*See* Purchase  
14 and Sales Agreement ¶ 16.1, Aug. 16, 2009, ECF No. 56, Ex. A to Ex. 2). Rosenberg et al.  
15 signed a substantively identical contract on June 7, 2009 when they bought their property  
16 directly from Greystone. (*See* Purchase and Sales Agreement ¶ 16.1, June 7, 2009, ECF No. 56,  
17 Ex. B to Ex. 2). Cruz et al. signed a separate Mediation and Arbitration Agreement on  
18 November 8, 2007 when they bought their property directly from Greystone. (*See* Purchase  
19 Agreement and Escrow Instructions, Nov. 8, 2007, ECF No. 56, Ex. C to Ex. 2; Mediation and  
20 Arbitration Agreement, Nov. 8, 2007, ECF No. 56, Ex. C to Ex. 2). Javate signed a contract  
21 substantively identical to that Cervantes signed on June 9, 2008 when he bought his property  
22 directly from Greystone. (*See* Purchase and Sales Agreement ¶ 16.1, June 9, 2008, ECF No. 56,  
23 Ex. D to Ex. 2). As did Villosillo. (*See* Purchase and Sales Agreement ¶ 16.1, May 15, 2009,  
24 ECF No. 56, Ex. E to Ex. 2). As did Daroy-Lopez. (*See* Purchase and Sales Agreement ¶ 16.1,  
25 Apr. 19, 2009, ECF No. 56, Ex. F to Ex. 2). The Trust signed a separate Mediation and

1 Arbitration Agreement on December 5, 2006 when it bought its property directly from  
2 Greystone. (*See* Purchase Agreement and Escrow Instructions, Dec. 5, 2006, ECF No. 56, Ex. G  
3 to Ex. 2; Mediation and Arbitration Agreement, Dec. 5, 2006, ECF No. 56, Ex. G to Ex. 2).  
4 None of these homeowners appears to have purchased his or her property from another  
5 residential owner, but only from Greystone, and they all signed agreements to arbitrate along  
6 with their purchases.

7 In summary, Defendants' claims that the seven homeowners they have identified are  
8 subsequent purchasers who need not arbitrate with Greystone is definitively refuted by the  
9 evidence, there is no evidence adduced to the contrary, and Defendants' fears that other  
10 homeowners listed in the judgment need not arbitrate are unfounded. These seven homeowners  
11 purchased their properties directly from Greystone, and each of them either signed a separate  
12 arbitration agreement or a sales contract including such an agreement. The Court denies the  
13 motion to reconsider.

#### 14 **B. Motions to Dismiss**

15 In two substantively similar motions, Plaintiffs ask the Court to dismiss Defendants'  
16 respective counterclaims for failure to comply with Chapter 40's notice, inspection, and  
17 opportunity-to-repair requirements. When a construction-defect plaintiff in Nevada has failed to  
18 file a notice pursuant to NRS section 40.645 or has failed thereafter to permit an inspection and  
19 reasonable opportunity to repair pursuant to NRS section 40.647(1), a court must dismiss the  
20 case without prejudice and compel the plaintiff to comply before filing another action. *See* Nev.  
21 Rev. Stat. § 40.647(2)(a).

22 Defendants filed their respective Chapter 40 notices on behalf of their respective  
23 members pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") section 116.3102(1)(d) on January 27,  
24 2011 and June 30, 2011. They filed the present cases on September 2, 2011. The notices  
25 included declarations from David J. Coates that he had inspected sample fittings from a few of



1 the class members' homes and found them defective due to high zinc content brass. Plaintiffs  
2 sent Defendants letters requesting inspections pursuant to NRS section 40.6462, but the  
3 responses from Defendants were either nonresponsive or requested "detailed information" of  
4 how the inspections would be conducted. In the Fiesta Park case, Fiesta Park later sent a letter  
5 with a proposed inspection protocol not required by the statute. Plaintiffs, having not been  
6 granted access to inspect, again demanded access and also arbitration. Defendants denied access  
7 and refused to arbitrate.

8 A failure to file Chapter 40 notices before filing the present action mandates dismissal  
9 under the state statute. *See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 40.647(2), (2)(a)* ("If a claimant commences an  
10 action without complying with subsection 1 or NRS 40.645, the court shall [d]ismiss the action  
11 without prejudice and compel the claimant to comply with those provisions before filing another  
12 action . . . ."). Plaintiffs first argue that the Chapter 40 notices were insufficient under the statute  
13 because they did not include addresses of each home, the location of each defect, or a basis for  
14 the defect allegations as to each residence. But the Nevada Supreme Court has ruled that under  
15 the "reasonable detail" standard of the notice statute, a mass Chapter 40 notice is sufficient in  
16 this regard because the statute is ambiguous, and the legislative history indicated that the  
17 approach advocated by the contractors' lobby, which the legislature adopted, envisioned that  
18 homeowners with similarly situated homes containing a common defect could use a  
19 representative sampling of the defect to support a mass notice. *See D.R. Horton, Inc. v. Eighth*  
20 *Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. Cnty. of Clark*, 168 P.3d 731, 737–39 (Nev. 2008). The Court  
21 adopted a "reasonable threshold test." *See id.* at 739.

22 Homes included within the scope of an extrapolated notice typically will be similarly  
23 situated only if they are part of a subset of homes within the development. In some  
24 cases, a subset of homes for extrapolation purposes may be those of a particular floor  
25 plan. In other cases, depending on the nature or location of the defect, the subset of  
homes to which the extrapolated notice applies may be even narrower, such as homes  
of a particular elevation within a particular floor plan. Likewise, a valid extrapolated  
notice may be limited to a subset of homes in which a particular product or type of

1 construction was used. In all cases, an extrapolated notice is valid only if it identifies  
2 the subset or characteristics of the subset to which it applies. In order to achieve the  
3 minimum statistical basis that the reasonable threshold test requires, we suggest that  
4 the district court require the claimants' expert to test and verify the existence of the  
5 alleged defect in at least one of the homes in each subset of homes included within  
6 the scope of the extrapolated notice. Additionally, the claimants must provide the  
7 address of each home tested and clearly identify the subset of homes to which the  
8 pre-litigation notice applies.

9 *Id.* at 740. Here, there is a single subset of homes in each case: all homes in the Anthem  
10 Highlands and Fiesta Park developments, which were presumably constructed with the same  
11 materials. The Court therefore finds that the reasonable threshold test is satisfied and that the  
12 mass notices based upon the representative samples is sufficient.

13 Defendants, however, must permit Plaintiffs an opportunity to inspect and repair the  
14 homes. Plaintiffs allege that in the Anthem Highlands Case they were flatly refused an  
15 opportunity to inspect and repair, and that in the Fiesta Park Case they were met with a detailed  
16 inspection protocol that they chose not to adopt. Unfortunately, although the Chapter 40  
17 inspection and repair process appeared to the Nevada Legislature like a good solution on paper,  
18 because the procedure includes no adult supervision, it seems to often devolve into an  
19 unproductive bickering match, especially once attorneys become involved. The Court will deny  
20 the motions to dismiss without prejudice, but Defendants must permit access to any home  
21 covered by the notices, for inspection and repair.

22 Plaintiffs also ask the Court to dismiss the claims for breach of express warranties.  
23 Plaintiffs argue that a claim of breach of express warranty must allege the exact terms of the  
24 warranty, reasonable reliance thereupon, and a breach proximately causing injury. Plaintiffs  
25 argue that Defendants have not alleged the exact terms of the warranty or where the warranties  
are found. Plaintiffs note that Defendants allege that the express warranties are contained in  
product catalogues, manuals, and other advertising materials. In Nevada, any affirmation of fact,  
promise, description of goods, sample, or model that is made the basis of a bargain creates an

1 express warranty. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2313(1). However, a seller’s opinion or commendation  
2 of the goods does not create an express warranty. *Id.* § 104.2313(2). The Court will dismiss the  
3 counterclaims for breach of express warranty without prejudice. The claim of breach is possible  
4 but not plausible unless and until Defendants allege the precise representation so the Court can  
5 determine whether it was a statement of fact or opinion.

6 Next, Plaintiffs ask the Court to dismiss the counterclaims for negligent  
7 misrepresentation for failure to comply with Rule 9(b). The Court grants the motion in this  
8 regard, with leave to amend. The Counterclaims include no details of any particular  
9 misrepresentation concerning the plumbing systems.

10 Next, Plaintiffs argue that a strict liability claim based upon alleged defects in homes or  
11 components is not viable under Nevada law. A building itself is not a “product” for the purposes  
12 of strict liability in Nevada. *See Calloway v. City of Reno*, 993 P.2d 1259, 1272 (Nev. 2000).

13 [W]hen a heating and plumbing system damages the building as a whole, the  
14 building has injured itself and only economic losses have occurred.

15 . . . .

16 The damage caused by the allegedly defective framing therefore constituted  
17 damage to the structures themselves—no “other” property damage resulted, and  
18 appellants suffered purely economic losses. Because of the alleged construction  
19 defects appellants failed to receive the benefit of their bargains; the defects resulted  
20 in a lower standard of quality than that expected. Such inferior workmanship, which  
21 leads to building deterioration, is not properly addressed by tort law. In such  
22 circumstances, the overriding policy of tort law, to promote safety, is not implicated.  
23 We therefore discern no reason to impose, in tort law, a general societal duty to  
24 prevent such economic losses.

25 *Id.* at 1268–69 (citation omitted). *Calloway* has been overruled in light of Chapter 40 to the  
extent it held that a negligence claim is not viable in a construction defect case, *see Olson v.*  
*Richard*, 89 P.3d 31, 33 (Nev. 2004), but *Calloway*’s holding that strict liability is not available  
based upon property damage to the building itself due to a defective component of the building  
itself has not been overruled. The Court will therefore dismiss the strict liability counterclaim,

1 without leave to amend.

2 Finally, Plaintiffs ask the Court to dismiss the deceptive trade practices counterclaims for  
3 failure to satisfy Rule 9(b). Some Chapter 598 claims sound in fraud. *Betsinger v. D.R. Horton,*  
4 *Inc.*, 232 P.3d 433, 435 (Nev. 2010) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0923(2)). However, the  
5 Nevada Supreme Court has also noted that statutory fraud actions such as those under Chapter  
6 598 are created “to provide consumers with a cause of action that [i]s easier to establish than  
7 common law fraud, and therefore, statutory fraud must only be proven by a preponderance of the  
8 evidence.” *Id.* at 435–36 (citing *Dunlap v. Jimmy GMC of Tucson, Inc.*, 666 P.2d 83, 89 (Ariz.  
9 Ct. App. 1983)). “Statutory offenses that sound in fraud are separate and distinct from common  
10 law fraud.” *Id.* at 436. Because Chapter 598 is silent on whether Rule 9(b) applies, and because  
11 the Court has ruled that statutory fraud need not be proven by clear and convincing evidence, as  
12 common law fraud must be, the Court anticipates that the Nevada Supreme Court would not  
13 apply Rule 9(b) to the statutory cause of action for fraud where the Legislature has not  
14 specifically required it. The Court will deny the motion to dismiss this claim on this basis.

### 15 C. Motions to Stay

16 Plaintiffs filed an ex parte motion, and later a public motion, asking the Court to stay the  
17 case based upon an order (the “Order”) by the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota  
18 (the “MDL Court”) enjoining and staying all actions involving Uponor F1807 yellow brass  
19 fittings. Because Defendants have brought counterclaims in the present consolidated action  
20 related to Uponor/Wirsbo yellow brass fittings, Plaintiffs ask the Court to stay the case because  
21 Defendants refuse to confirm that their counterclaim does not concern such fittings.

22 The Order was entered on January 19, 2012 and is attached at Exhibit 1 to Motion No.  
23 54. The MDL case involves five consolidated yellow brass actions. The MDL Court has  
24 approved a settlement, subject to a final fairness hearing after an opt-out notice procedure. The  
25 MDL Court approved two settlement classes, one for person’s whose F1807 systems had already

1 leaked, and one for those whose F1807 systems haven't yet leaked. The settlement class  
2 includes all persons in the United States that own or have owned structures that contain or have  
3 ever contained ASTM F1807 style plumbing systems manufactured or sold by Radiant  
4 Technology, Inc. or Uponor, Inc. and their predecessors installed on or after May 15, 1999. (*See*  
5 Order 3–4, Jan. 19, 2012, ECF No. 54, Ex. 1). The MDL Court ordered:

6 that any actions or proceedings pending in any court in the United States involving  
7 an RTI F1807 System, except any matters necessary to [the] implement[ation],  
8 advance[ment], or further approval of the Agreement of settlement process, are  
stayed pending the Final Fairness Hearing and the issuance of a Final Order and  
Judgment.

9 (*Id.* 18; *see id.* 22). The MDL Court also enjoined class members from filing or otherwise  
10 participating in any proceedings in any jurisdiction relating to the RTI F1807 system. (*See id.* 18,  
11 22–23). The final fairness hearing has been scheduled for June 26, 2012. (*See id.* 23).

12 Plaintiffs adduce correspondence between counsel, in which Plaintiff's counsel notifies  
13 Defendants' counsel of the Order and asks them to confirm whether any counterclaims concern  
14 the Uponor F1807 fitting. (*See* Letter, Mar. 21, 2012, ECF No. 54, Ex. 2). Defendants' counsel  
15 responded that they are aware of no such fittings in their clients' homes, and that the supporting  
16 materials attached to the Chapter 40 notice identify the system as a Wirsbo system that doesn't  
17 "look anything like an RTI F1807 system." (*See* Letter, Mar. 26, 2012, ECF No. 54, Ex. 3).  
18 Plaintiffs' counsel replied that the counterclaims were broad enough to include the F1807  
19 fittings, and requested written verification that Defendants did not base their claims upon such  
20 fittings. (*See* Letter, Apr. 17, 2012, ECF No. 54, Ex. 4). Defendants' counsel's reply was  
21 nonresponsive. (*See* Letter, Apr. 20, 2012, ECF No. 54, Ex. 5). The Court denies the motions to  
22 stay, because Plaintiffs at the hearing disclaimed any counterclaims based upon F1807 fittings.

23 ///

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25 ///

**CONCLUSION**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motions to Reconsider (ECF Nos. 32, 44, 45) are DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motions to Dismiss Counterclaim (ECF Nos. 36, 37) are GRANTED in part and DENIED in part, with leave to amend in part.

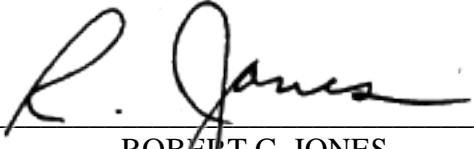
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motions to Stay (ECF Nos. 54, 60) are DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 25 in Case No. 2:11-cv-1422) is STRICKEN. The Court has ordered that all motions be filed in Case No. 2:11-cv-1424.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties shall file a joint status report within fourteen (14) days of the entry of this Order into the electronic docket, listing which Anthem Highlands and Fiesta Park homeowners are and are not required to arbitrate in accordance with the Court's rulings thus far. The status report shall contain a jurisdictional statement. Because the Court has ordered arbitration as to those unit owners who are subject to such agreements, and because the Court has ruled that the arbitration agreements are not real covenants applicable to subsequent purchasers, it appears that Plaintiffs have obtained all the relief they will obtain under their Complaint, and that only certain surviving counterclaims brought on behalf of unit owners who need not arbitrate supports further jurisdiction. The status report shall explain why the Court does or does not have jurisdiction over the associations' counterclaims under *Hunt v. Washington State Apple Advertising Commission*, 432 U.S. 333 (1977).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 9th day of July, 2012.

  
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ROBERT C. JONES  
United States District Judge